UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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SELENE FINANCE, L.P., a Limited Partnership,

Case No. 3:16-cv-00659-MMD-VPC

ORDER

Plaintiff,

V.

AIRMOTIVE INVESTMENTS LLC; STONEFIELD HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION,

Defendants.

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This case arises out of a homeowner association's ("HOA") foreclosure and involves the notice provisions applicable to foreclosure sales under Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") Chapter 116. Currently there is a federal-state split in the interpretation and effect of the notice provisions found at the pre-2015 version of NRS Chapter 116. However, a question regarding the applicable notice provisions was recently certified to the Nevada Supreme Court, asking whether the notice provisions found at NRS § 107.090 were incorporated by reference into the pre-2015 version of NRS § 116.31168. Defendant Airmotive Investments, LLC ("Airmotive") contends that Plaintiff Selene Finance, L.P. ("Selene") received actual notice of the HOA's foreclosure sale. (ECF No. 44 at 21.) Accordingly, this Court *sua sponte* stays this action in its entirety until the Nevada Supreme Court resolves the certified question.

A district court has discretionary power to stay proceedings in its own court. *Landis v. N. Am. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254-55 (1936). "A trial court may, with propriety, find it is

efficient for its own docket and the fairest course for the parties to enter a stay of an action before it, pending resolution of independent proceedings which bear upon the case." *Leyva v. Certified Grocers of Cal., Ltd.*, 593 F.2d 857, 863 (9th Cir. 1979). In deciding whether to grant a stay, courts should consider "the possible damage which may result from the granting of a stay, the hardship or inequity which a party may suffer in being required to go forward, and the orderly course of justice measured in terms of the simplifying or complicating of issues, proof, and questions of law which could be expected to result from a stay." *Lockyer v. Mirant Corp.*, 398 F.3d 1098, 1110 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Landis*, 299 U.S. at 268). Courts should also consider "the judicial resources that would be saved by avoiding duplicative litigation." *Pate v. DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc.*, No. 2:12-cv-01168-MMD-CWH, 2012 WL 3532780, at *2 (D. Nev. Aug. 14, 2012) (quoting *Rivers v. Walt Disney Co.*, 980 F. Supp. 1358, 1360 (C.D. Cal. 1997)).

The Court finds that significant judicial resources will be saved if the Court refrains from issuing a decision in this case until the Nevada Supreme Court determines whether NRS § 116.31168 incorporates the notice provisions of NRS § 107.090 in Nev. S. Ct. Case No. 72931. NRS §§ 116.31168 and 107.090 prescribe two fundamentally different notice mechanisms. The first requires lenders to affirmatively request notice of foreclosure sales from HOAs. The second requires HOAs to notify lenders as a matter of course, regardless of whether a request was made.

The Ninth Circuit recently held the first mechanism facially unconstitutional because it impermissibly shifts the burden to lenders in violation of their procedural due process rights. *Bourne Valley Court Tr. v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 832 F.3d 1154, 1156 (9th Cir. 2016), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 2296 (2017). NRS § 107.090 seems to ameliorate this burden-shifting problem by requiring the HOAs to provide notice to lenders absent any request from lenders for notice; however, the Ninth Circuit has held that NRS § 107.090 is not incorporated in NRS § 116.31168. *Id.* at 1159. If it were, the Ninth Circuit reasoned, the opt-in notice scheme would be superfluous. *Id.*

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The question of whether NRS § 116.31168 incorporates NRS § 107.090 is now pending before the Nevada Supreme Court in Case No. 72931. Moreover, that court has hinted it will answer the question in the affirmative. *See Nationstar Mortg., LLC v. Saticoy Bay LLC Series 227 Shadow Canyon*, 405 P.3d 641, 648 n.11 (Nev. 2017). If the Nevada Supreme Court holds that NRS § 107.090 is incorporated, then a factual question would arise in this case: did the HOA provide notice to the lender consistent with NRS § 107.090? As the law stands currently, it is irrelevant whether the HOA provided notice to the lender—foreclosure sales conducted pursuant to Chapter 116 could not have satisfied the lenders' constitutional due process rights. *See, e.g., U.S. Bank, N.A. v. Emerald Ridge Landscape Maint. Ass'n*, No. 2:15-cv-00117-MMD-PAL, 2017 WL 4386967, at *3 (D. Nev. Sept. 29, 2017). But if NRS § 116.31168 incorporated NRS § 107.090, then some foreclosure sales may have satisfied constitutional due process requirements (i.e., those in which HOAs gave lenders notice consistent with NRS § 107.090). Airmotive contends that the HOA provided such notice in this case. (*See* ECF No. 44 at 21.)

The parties may be concerned that a stay will prejudice them. However, any damage to the parties from a stay will be outweighed by the fees that all parties will surely incur from continued litigation—a decision in the proceedings before the Nevada Supreme Court could moot a decision by this Court. Until there is finality on the issue of whether NRS § 116.31168 incorporates NRS § 107.090, a stay will benefit the parties and conserve judicial resources.

It is therefore ordered that this action is temporarily stayed until resolution of the certified question in Nev. S. Ct. Case No. 72931. The stay will be lifted upon such resolution. The parties must file a status report within five days from such resolution.

It is further ordered that Defendant Stonefield Homeowners Association's Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 28) and Selene's Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF

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No. 37) are denied without prejudice and may be refiled within thirty days from the date the stay in this case is lifted.

DATED THIS 4th day of January 2018.

MIRANDA M. DU UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE